

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY EVENING NEWSPAPER.

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ANNOUNCEMENT MADE FOR EXTENDED INVESTIGATIONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

SHERMAN AND SAVANNAH.

It is anticipated that Savannah has fallen. The people have so long been accustomed to view its fall as a consummation not only devoutly to be wished, but as one very nearly accomplished, that they regard the fact with quiet enthusiasm and boundless satisfaction. They are with intense earnestness awaiting the hour when official tidings of its fall shall have been received. As closely as the printed reports would permit them they have followed the progress of SHERMAN from day to day. They have hung intently on his movements from the hour when he left Atlanta to the moment when he found himself in the immediate proximity of the seaboard. They have distinctly traced the course of his columns under HOWARD and SLOCUM, and they understand, with some degree of exactitude, the terrible efficiency of KILPATRICK'S Cavalry. "When next you hear from me," said General SHERMAN, when he left Kingston, "it will be through the Rebel press." He spoke truth. Up to the period of his crossing the Oconee River, we can trace his movements with satisfactory accuracy. Since that time the Rebel papers have furnished us the news of him from which we argue success.

The driest statistics from which we collect information of General SHERMAN's movements, in his march from Atlanta to Savannah, prove it to have been one of the grandest, if not the grandest, upon record. It is superior to his great march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The 16th of November witnesses the preliminary movements incidental to the abandonment of Atlanta. General SLOCUM's wing, consisting of the 13th and 20th Corps, moves east by the Georgia road; General HOWARD's wing, composed of the 15th and 17th Corps, moves with General SHERMAN, who leaves Kingston November 12. On the 17th he opposes the Rebel forces under HOWELL, Conn., at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles from Atlanta, General SLOCUM's forces being at Social Circle on that day. On November 19 SHERMAN is reported to be thirty-five miles from Macon, near Forsyth, and portions of SLOCUM's column at Canton and Covington. On the 20th, Monticello and Hillsboro are burned, and Wallace is visited. On the 21st SLOCUM's main column strikes off from Macon for Eatonton, where it joins General HOWARD's, the united wings moving upon Millidgeville and burning it.

On the 22d the two wings leave Millidgeville, SLOCUM moving in an easterly direction towards Augusta, and HOWARD moving down upon Gordon, in order to take the line of the Georgia Central road. On the 24th, General HOWARD's wing crosses the Oconee, SLOCUM having already crossed the river at Millidgeville the day before. On the 26th, SLOCUM's cavalry advance is at Waynesboro, and HOWARD is progressing slowly towards the same place. On November 30 SHERMAN is still on the Central road, and moving towards Millen, and KILPATRICK is within six miles of Savannah. This brings us up to the 1st of December, since which date, although we have been able to follow the movements of his army less chronologically, we have received news which may be considered an armistice of peace.

The last we hear from SHERMAN's army is that it is within a few miles of Savannah, and in splendid spirits. All the available forces of Bear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN are to be brought into connection with the army. The commandant of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron states that he is in communication with SHERMAN; and that, in view of his probable arrival, he had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from Tullahoma last Sunday, in order to be on hand. The few words embraced in the despatches which Captain DUNCAN bore from HOWARD to DAHLGREN tell us everything we need know. No bird in a nutshell was ever more eloquent.

In addition to this, however, we have further food for hope to feed upon. As the steamer which bore these despatches was leaving the Port Royal harbor the whole fleet began to fire a salute, and every vessel was being decorated with flags, as though to celebrate a brilliant victory. The fall of Savannah will be a consummation of a long, an unparalleled campaign. It will be the costly crown of a magnificent succession of victories. Its will have a peculiarly triumphant flavor, reaching us at this season of jubilee. If anything be needed to add to our gratitude, to swell our honorable pride, to enhance our national exultation, it is the news of the fall of Savannah.

GOLD.

Financial ingenuity, political sagacity, and literary curiosity have all been exhausted in endeavoring to discover the actual causes which occasion the sudden fluctuations of gold. If we question the speculator, who is colossus wealth out of daring investments, he replies that gold is influenced by "the war." This sage and lucid explanation is duly repeated by admiring verdants, who look upon these speculators as Solons, and bow down and worship the Golden Calf. However satisfactory this explanation may appear to those to whom it is addressed, we cannot admit its sufficiency in satisfying our curiosity on this most inter-

esting subject. Why should a success in the war cause gold to come down, or, rather, paper money to rise in value? When a victory is gained, it is supposed that the war is thereby brought nearer to a close, and at that consummation of our hopes, the redemption of the paper currency will begin. As it is thus being gradually redeemed, the money of our country will approach nearer and nearer to the old standard—gold; and as the system advances, a dollar in paper will come nearer and nearer the worth of a dollar in gold, until, finally, equilibrium is restored, and the amount on the face of a note will represent its actual value.

However plausible such an explanation may have appeared, it will not answer the purpose desired. If the inevitable law of gold fluctuation is that with success it falls, why is it that frequently immediately after certain victories the premium on gold has advanced—victories, too, which are not barren, but have brought with them decisive advantages?

The causes which act upon this barometer are multifarious, and cannot be reduced to any standard, nor yet to any system. It is capricious, varying, and changeable. Without cause it advances, without cause it declines; to speculate in it is a lottery, and many of the holders of tickets must draw blanks.

We propose to glance at the variations which it has undergone since the passage of the Gold Bill on June 2d. On that day gold opened at 149, and about noon 209 was reached. Under the influence of the threatened, and finally the actual invasion of the District of Columbia, the barometer rose gradually until, on the 11th of July, it reached its maximum, the highest point caused by the war, and settled at 285 an advance in twenty days of eighty-six per cent. On the 16th it reached 244, the lowest point for July. During August it underwent the most eccentric changes, ascending and descending in a manner perfectly inexplicable. Every rumor had its effect, and fortunes were made and lost during the days "in which he dog star reigns;" all the variations, however being between 245 and 258.

Towards the beginning of September all eyes were turned to Chicago. The assembling of the Democratic Convention caused a vast number of political rumors to be set afloat, which had their effect on the market. Just previous to its assembling, gold sank to 231, while immediately after the adoption of the platform it had risen to 251. Upon the receipt of the news of SHERMAN's victory, gold fell from 230 to 185. SHERMAN therefore did a double service to his country, for with his glorious deed came a fall of gold and ruin to many of the sesquicentennial speculators who are coining money out of our soldiers' blood. Gradually the premium ascended, until on the 15th of October 222 was attained, when again the gallant SHERMAN defeated the Rebels, and in twenty-four hours it fell to 203. The election had no effect upon gold, as the result was for weeks before a foregone conclusion. Since then it has wildly fluctuated, and as soon as the glorious news from SHERMAN is confirmed, the fall of gold will follow the fall of Savannah. The news, although probably true, has not yet assumed a definite shape. As soon as that is reached, the effect upon gold will be at once visible.

We give below the mean, maximum, mean minimum, and average mean for each of the last six months:

	Mean	Max.	Min.
July.....	231	251	230
August.....	233	252	233
September.....	225	218	222
October.....	210	205	207
November.....	236	237	231
December.....	234	230	232
General mean.....	233	231	233

A FILE OF REBEL PAPERS.

Before us lie two packages—one a large envelope plethoric with sheets of manuscript, the other a mass of newspapers as mottled and dingy yellow as one could find in a long day's rummage in a garret. Worthless as they seem, they are the whole collection of a naval officer who, for the past few months, has been blockading off the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Insignificant as they seem, these newspapers have separate histories of adventure—sometimes of tears, often times of blood, but always of human wrong and suffering. These newspapers which we see before us, are the tinder which fires the Southern heart. Let us examine some of these scraps collected on the Southern coast.

The same old thing! It is stereotyped. falsehood cannot coin another lie. Here is the name of Republican coupled with the charge of violating the Constitution. LINCOLN is the gorilla. Here, is a scrap of doggerel, there, some verse worthy of a better subject. Here, great comfort is drawn from the perennial glow of sympathy from Northern disloyalists. Now, there is a touch of gallows-mirth, and an unconscious acknowledgment. In the North, foreigners are ignorant droves which form the rank and file of the Yankee invaders. In the South, they are the oppressed, who fight nobly for liberty, because they appreciate the value of the boon. The orator of the South has no counterpart in the Northern demagogue. What is blod in the South, in the North, is ditchwater. The lady of the South is the born-mistress of the female of the North; and in the presence of her natural lord and master, the Yankee involuntarily stretches off his hat. Virtue and cotton are the staples of the South, vice indulgence and dissipation only in the North. And so it goes! There are no shades in the picture. It is a dark painted with brushes dipped in the blackness of the human heart.

Glimpses we have, here and there, of "boys" who loved their masters so much that they could not bear it, and therefore ran away. We learn that slave-children may bear to fight, but that a free-slave is always a coward. Drafts in the North will never be executed, because the Government had not in fact lost by the arrangement, but actually repaid, faithfully, a very large benefit. While, therefore, there is nothing to regret upon that score, it must be apparent that a very different policy should be pursued with reference to that division of the domain which, though not capable of surface cultivation, yet commands itself to all good citizens.

John J. PECK, Major-General, JAMES O. MCVEY, Lieut. and A. D. C.

rich in mineral wealth. To make an absolute gift of such territory to those who will develop their vast and untold treasures, would be an act of thirtless profligacy on the part of the nation, since the large profits which a comparatively few miners would amass from a soil that will never sustain by tillage a dense resident population, would not be counterbalanced by any adequate reciprocal advantage to the Government.

Since, then, it is evident that the nation should never part with the first simple of its mineral lands, some judicious policy should be promptly devised and adopted, with a view to make them profitable to the nation. It is stated officially that a cast-iron, ranging from one hundred to two hundred miles in width, and eight or nine hundred miles in length, encloses portions of Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona, is rich in silver ore; and that small as have yet been the mining operations in Nevada, alone owing to the want of the proper machinery for reducing the various ores, still, if the mines now opened there were supplied with the proper means for the purpose, and were thoroughly worked, they would yield ten millions of dollars a month, or one hundred and twenty millions a year. In his late report upon the subject, the Secretary of the Interior says:

"When we reflect that the region of country in which deposits of the precious metals exists and includes large portions of three States, and territories, and that the richest veins of gold and silver discovered are as yet but slightly developed, it will be conceivable that the annual product of the mines in the United States must soon reach a magnitude without precedent in the history of mining operations. The wealth interbred in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly, a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the great rebellion."

Assuming it, then, to be conceded that the Government should make its mineral lands a means of revenue, both for aiding in the defrayal of its present expenses, and the future extinguishment of the national debt which is being accumulated upon it, the next question is as to the best mode of effecting the desired object. Secretary USATTI suggests the creation by Congress of a Bureau of Mines and Minerals, to which the administration of all details in the farming of this vast national estate shall be committed; and he also proposes the levying of a revenue tax upon those who are engaged in gathering individual wealth from this national property. On this head he observes:

"The requirement of a moderate license fee from each person engaged in placer mining on the public domain, and a reasonable tax upon the product of all mines, which might be graduated according to the cost of production, will be a sufficient obligation performed, or to some one for him, and delivered to the other, and it makes no infirm renews whether it be signed with pen or pencil, full name or initials, Christian or surname, or merely by some mark or character adopted by the party as substitute for the name. The form of a carmine's receipt or dray ticket enclosed by you is within this description, and subject to stamp duty."

In the case decided in the letter of this office referred to by you, the paper did not purport to be signed in any manner, and was therefore no receipt.

Very respectfully,
Josiah J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

MARRIED.

COX—EHLING.—At No. 86 Broad-street, on the 16th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. ALBERT COX, to Mrs. MARY A. EHLING, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BURNLEY.—On the 12th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Burnley, of Upper Darby, Delaware county, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. COX.

COWELL.—On the evening of the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN Y. COWELL, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral services in the Central Presbyterian Church, Exchange and Cherry streets, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, in the afternoon.

CUMMING.—On Thursday afternoon, 15th instant, CORNELIA HEAKER CUMMING, widow of the late John C. Cumming, of New York, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. COX.

DALE.—On the morning of the 14th instant, ELIJAH DALE, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DELLIGGE.—On Wednesday, 14th instant, JOHN A. DELLIGGE, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, 14th instant, JOHN A. HOWELL (of Howell Brothers), in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN.—On Wednesday, 14th instant, JOHN A. JOHN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

KELLY.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY KELLY, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY LEWIS, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MCINTOSH.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY MCINTOSH, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

PEPPER.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY PEPPER, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY ROBERTSON, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

SCHMIDT.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY SCHMIDT, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WHITE.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY WHITE, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY WILSON, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY WILLIAMS, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY WILSON, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY WILSON, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY WILSON, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.